

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY., MONDAY EVENING NOVEMBER 30 1857.

NUMBER 52.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance. Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly \$4; Weekly \$3; Even-
ing Bulletin \$2 a year or 12 cents a week, if mailed \$5.
Glasgow's—In Advance. Country Daily or Tri-
Weekly \$4; Weekly \$3; 12 copies 2 years \$5; 2 copies a year
\$5; 6 copies 12; 12 copies or more \$1.50 each.
Paper sent by mail as payable in advance.
When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be
discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for),
the publisher must be notified, otherwise it will be continued,
at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our
custom.
If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance,
or at our option, if early is good, it will be sent until paid.
Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE
JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines
for 10 days, \$1.00
Do, each additional 10
lines, 25 cents
Do, one week, 50 cents
Do, two weeks, 1.00
Do, three weeks, 1.50
Do, four weeks, 2.00
Do, five weeks, 2.50
Do, six weeks, 3.00
Do, seven weeks, 3.50
Do, eight weeks, 4.00
Do, nine weeks, 4.50
Do, ten weeks, 5.00
Do, eleven weeks, 5.50
Do, twelve weeks, 6.00
Do, thirteen weeks, 6.50
Do, fourteen weeks, 7.00
Do, fifteen weeks, 7.50
Do, sixteen weeks, 8.00
Do, seventeen weeks, 8.50
Do, eighteen weeks, 9.00
Do, nineteen weeks, 9.50
Do, twenty weeks, 10.00

Each additional square, one-half the above price.
Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion
and 50 cents for each subsequent one.
Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.
Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month
and payment exacted.
Yearly advertisements: all other in advance.
Real estate and steamboat advertisements, hire of
land and buildings, rates, patent medicine, theatrical, circus,
or similar advertising, not published by the year.
Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire com-
panies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half
price.
Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and
funeral notices as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in edi-
torial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20
cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the
editor.
No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by
the real name of the author.
Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and
12 cents for each subsequent one, no charge for a second
new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular
passengers for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one
boat, and \$8 for each additional boat.
Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will
be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal
and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin,
one-fourth the above price.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are
charged an extra price.
ADVERTISING RATES.—In Weekly Journal. \$1.00
Each square, 10 lines, for 10 days, \$1.00
Do, each additional 10 lines, 25 cents
Do, one week, 50 cents
Do, two weeks, 1.00
Do, three weeks, 1.50
Do, four weeks, 2.00
Do, five weeks, 2.50
Do, six weeks, 3.00
Do, seven weeks, 3.50
Do, eight weeks, 4.00
Do, nine weeks, 4.50
Do, ten weeks, 5.00
Do, eleven weeks, 5.50
Do, twelve weeks, 6.00
Do, thirteen weeks, 6.50
Do, fourteen weeks, 7.00
Do, fifteen weeks, 7.50
Do, sixteen weeks, 8.00
Do, seventeen weeks, 8.50
Do, eighteen weeks, 9.00
Do, nineteen weeks, 9.50
Do, twenty weeks, 10.00

Written notices must be given to take out and ad-
vertisements of yearly advertisements before the year expires,
otherwise we shall charge full rate.
No contract of yearly advertisements will be continued
without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made
for less than one year at the yearly rates.

MONDAY, NOV. 30, 1857.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The
thirty-first annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio
Railroad exhibits a very gratifying condition of the
road materially and financially. The road has been
placed in excellent order, and extensive additions
to the rolling stock have been made. The quantity
of materials on hand and the increase of the ma-
chinery are supposed to be amply sufficient for all
probable demand without any further expenditure
in this respect for a long time. Heavy outlays have
been made upon the Northwestern Virginia road,
from Grafton to Parkersburg, to place it in good and
safe running order. This road is leased for a term
of years to the Baltimore and Ohio, and it is ex-
pected that the great advantages and strength of
position of the terminus, nearly two hundred miles
south of Pittsburgh, will be realized the coming year,
in commanding a large accession of business for the
route from the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi.
The aggregate revenue of the main stem and the
Parkersburg branch for the three months ending Oc-
tober 1 amounted to \$5,145,682 35.

The gross earnings of the main stem of the road
for the year ending September 30 were \$4,616,998
95, being an increase over the year 1856 of \$231,-
047 08, and over that of 1855 of \$905,345 10.

The Washington City branch of the road has been
profitable, allowing semi-annual dividends of four
and a half per cent. to be paid.

The company have done altogether a cash business,
issuing no promises to pay of any kind. There
have been paid toward liquidating bonds of 1854
and 1857 \$166,951 74. And in perfecting and in-
creasing the capacity and advantages of the com-
pany there have been expended the past year for
arching tunnels, laying double track, for rolling
power, and real estate \$1,276,144 83, and the cash
on hand at the close of the fiscal year, after the pay-
ment of interest maturing after October 1, was \$82,-
641 78.

The president, in his report, speaking of the con-
nections of the road, says:

The connections of the Baltimore and Ohio Company
for the transportation of freight and passengers have been
materially improved during the past year, especially in the
West. The interchange of business with the Marietta and
Cincinnati road has commenced during the past three
months, and a large increase may be anticipated during the
coming year.

The river trade to Parkersburg will probably be greatly
improved by shipments to that point, which have hereto-
fore reached Eastern markets by New Orleans.

The Central Ohio road continues to prove a most valua-
ble auxiliary. Its contributions to our traffic for the year
past have been 85,000 tons of freight, and 21,000 passen-
gers.

The Cleveland and Wellsville Company works cordially
with our road. Since the completion of their line to bridge-
port, opposite Wheeling, regular exchange of freight and
passengers occurs, and we may reasonably anticipate an in-
creasing business from this source.

The Baltimore and Ohio was the first railroad enter-
prise commenced in the United States to connect
the valley of the Mississippi with the Atlantic sea-
board. It is now one of the best constructed and
best managed roads in the world. It is remarkable
for its exemption from accidents. The transporta-
tion of freight and passengers has been conducted
with exemplary regularity and despatch, and during
the whole of the past year comprised in the report
before us not a single passenger has been seriously
injured. The officers, agents, and conductors of the
Company are efficient and gentlemanly in their de-
partment. Under such management, it must con-
tinue to increase in popularity with Western people
as the great through route between the East and the
West.

TEXAS FINANCES.—The valuation of assessments for
1856 was \$161,494,749. The entire tax for that
year amounted to about \$294,213 79, which was an
increase over 1855 of near 8 per cent. The entire
tax of 1857 amounted to \$327,602 88, showing an
increase of about 11 per cent. over that of 1856.

On the first day of this month the funds in the
treasury of Texas amounted to \$1,230,000. Of this
sum \$470,000 are subject to be drawn for former
appropriations, leaving \$760,000 surplus. The prin-
cipal of the common school fund has increased to
\$2,200,000.

Stephen C. Beard, one of the parties charged
with being implicated in the Craddock affair, deliv-
ered himself up on Saturday night.

The wisdom of these noble sonnets is worthy
of their poetry, and that is half divine:
[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

SONNETS.

BY WM. P. HEARNAN.

Believe all men are worthier than they seem;
Our first-born feeling and most darling thought
We nurse in secret. Yes, all minds are fraught
With inward beauty by some holy dream.
Oh who can tell a fellow mortal's woes,
His deep affections—hopes embathed in tears—
The earnest longings of his earthly years,
That bless or pain with more than mortal throes?
The winter-world congests our warmest trust
And nips the bud of many a virtuous deed—
It tramples life from out the pregnant seed
That needs must perish in ignoble dust!
Bear lightly world, in thy relentless whirl,
Nor crush a heart that holds a regal pearl.

Assert yourself and be a man. The thought
Which heaven has planted in your sleepless brain
Nourish with quickening dews, tear-dropping rain
And unremitting toil, till you have brought
A rare exotic from your inner life.
Did you but wield your intellect aright
Your name would live among the sons of light—
Not molder under barren fields of strife.
Ere from your dream and urge your life anew—
Selze on the Angel Time with force careless,
Nor loose your grasp till you obtain a blessing
And morning-fame breaks on your startled view!
All men are cowards—name that you live hid
Had else o'erthrown the loftiest pyramid.

HON. THOS. F. MARSHALL.—This gentleman de-
livered his second Discourse on the History of the
Church at the Masonic Hall on Saturday night.
The Discourse was variously entertaining, and by no
means uninteresting. Indeed, it was the finest Dis-
course that we have yet heard from Mr. Marshall.
It was nervous, racy, eloquent, witty, impassioned,
humorous, smart, lofty, excursive, beautiful,
and funny. In a word, it was highly characteristic—a
judgment which of course involves a gentle reflection
on certain indecent extravagances of manner,
imported from the "stump," though allowable no-
where, of which perhaps the most offensive was a
somewhat too frequent and familiar allusion to "God
Almighty." On the whole, however, the effort re-
called that brilliant period of the orator's career
which, in view of his undecayed and splendid pow-
ers, we are still reluctant to call his palmist days.
It has no doubt been observed by the public that
Mr. Marshall takes up the line of his "Discourses
on the Philosophy of History," which he dropped a
little abruptly some weeks ago, under the less im-
probable title of "Discourses on General History."
We strongly commend his discretion. The change
is a sensible one, and we entertain a very firm con-
fidence that it will enable him to do what he might
otherwise have found difficult, if not impossible, that
is, redeem his pledges to his audience. A man may
engage to swim across the Ohio, even where its cur-
rent is widest and swiftest, with a reasonable pros-
pect of fulfilling his engagement; but if he gives
out that he will fly across the river on waxen wings,
the chances are that he will experience a mortifying
failure, and his spectators a grievous disappointment.
If Leander's feat encourages the adventurer on
the one hand, the fate of Icarus admonishes him
with equal force on the other. We are glad that Mr.
Marshall, who we are sure can fly as far without
wings or with waxen ones as anybody, has, on closer
and more cautious reflection, decided to emulate the
triumph of the former rather than hazard the doom
of the latter. In consequence of this decision, he is
discussing very ably and delightfully on History,
in place of rhapsodizing about the Philosophy of
History. He has plunged into the Hellespont, and
is making gracefully for Ilio, instead of vainly at-
tempting a flight to the Sun. We need scarcely add
that our voice shall swell the plaudits if it cannot
beighen the transports which await his landing on
the green shore of Séstus. And who knows that
the burning torch which Hero holds to direct his
course through the tempestuous waves may not after
all turn out to be the Philosophy to whose light he
so lately undertook to soar?

We regret to say that Mr. Marshall's audience on
Saturday night, though select, was not as large as
we could have wished it to be. This, however, is a
subject of regret which can hardly withstand his
high gifts, his remarkable oratory, and his obvious
determination to do rare justice both to his subject
and himself. He delivers his third and last Dis-
course on the History of the Church to-night in one
of the rooms of the Masonic Temple.

The British cause in China has not progressed
very swiftly since the affair in India. Indeed, it
has somewhat retrograded. Lord Elgin's departure
from Hong Kong, interpreted by the Chinese as an
indication of weakness, if not as an actual exhibi-
tion of the white feather, has sent the mercury up
in the Imperial barometer several degrees, and pro-
duced, it would seem, a general kindling of the na-
tional spirit. During his Lordship's absence, the
Emperor has reviewed the conduct of Yeh, the Gov-
ernor of Canton, and approved it. Furthermore,
large contributions have been made by the Pekin
merchants and exacted from those of Shanghai for
the purpose of carrying on the war against the Eng-
lish. The Governor of Shanghai, also, who is a
known friend of foreigners, has, it is said, been su-
perseded in favor of a Mandarin who will faithfully
reflect the Imperial hatred of the barbarians. All
this goes to show that the feeling of hostility against
the English has already leavened the masses of the
people, that, in fact, the war, instead of being con-
fined as at first to Canton, has become national. Of
course the task before the English is proportionately
more difficult of achievement. It is, however, at
most but a question of a few more thousand troops
and a few more millions of dollars, to be repaid in
the end doubtless by concessions of greater mag-
nitude and a more solid peace than might be otherwise
attainable. Certain it is that we shall see the Head
of the Central Flattery Kingdom wake up in a few
months from one of the most delusive dreams of con-
ceit that ever stole over imperial pride.

A live cockney down town, being asked yester-
day if he had corns on his feet, had the wretched
taste to reply, "None that want *Edging*." We un-
derstand the poor fellow was strongly suspected of
insanity by the bystanders.

A California correspondent, describing a tree
of fabulous dimensions that he lately discovered,
says he is not sure "whether it is hollow or not."
Why doesn't he cut it?

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.—This body adjourned
on the 19th, after a session of ten days. Among the
measures adopted by it is one for the establishment
of an Agricultural Bureau, of which Thomas J.
Hudson, of Marshall county, has been elected Presi-
dent.

A series of resolutions has passed both houses, en-
dorsing the platform of the June Democratic Con-
vention, by which Gov. Walker's course was con-
demned, and declared that if the forthcoming mes-
sage of President Buchanan should endorse and sus-
tain the Kansas Governor, then the censure of
Walker shall be construed as applicable to the Ad-
ministration.

It is within the range of possibility that the English
Mormon missions and emigrant depots are patronized by
some of those speculative English statesmen who have
shown such desire to meddle with the affairs of this con-
tinent and test the stability of the self-governing power.

This no doubt is "within the range of possibility,"
but certainly not within the range of probability.
It is "within the range of possibility" that the
British Cabinet is at this moment engaged in plot-
ting a conspiracy against the Crown, but who im-
agines or dreams that it is actually perpetrating this
piece of treason? Yet intelligent men of a healthy
tone of mind would about as soon credit this as the
preposterous notion of the States.

During the session of the Covington City
Council, Mr. Patton, the President of the Council,
took the floor and commented severely on the course
of the Board of Directors of the Covington and
Lexington Railroad Company. The Mayor of the
city, who is a member of the Board, and was
present, interrupted the speaker, saying that he
would not submit to his abuse. Mr. Patton appeal-
ed to the Council to keep order, but failing in it, he
pitched into the mayor and the Mayor pitched into
him. The combatants were separated, and on the
following day were tried before a Magistrate and
each was fined \$2 50.

Some years ago Mr. C. L. Cosby was robbed
of a considerable sum of money near Bardstown,
and no clue could be obtained of the robbers. Some
weeks since a man on his death-bed confessed to
having been one of the robbers—said his portion of
the robbery was \$600, which he had hidden. He
told where it was to be found, and the money has
been obtained and returned to Mr. Cosby.

Our exchanges from the lake cities have all
come to the conclusion that navigation on the lakes
and canals is effectually closed for the season. The
warm weather within the last few days has doubt-
less again removed the ice barrier, and the immense
quantity of produce, which was locked up by the ice,
will now be hurried to market.

The Washington Star, of the 24th, considers
the rumor that ex-President M. B. Lamar, of Texas,
is likely to be sent as minister resident to Nicaragua
to be erroneous. Gen. Lamar already holds the
commission of minister resident from the United
States to Buenos Ayres—a much more desirable po-
sition.

James Lee & Co., of New York, brought suit
on Saturday in the U. S. circuit court sitting at Cin-
cinnati, against different banks in Ohio which were
endorsers on drafts held by plaintiffs, upon E. Lud-
low, cashier of the Ohio Trust Company. The to-
tal amount of damages claimed is \$397,000.

Officer Bligh had a long chase yester-
day morning after a fellow named James Hall, who
had stolen two \$10 notes from a room named
Hauser, at a house on Third street, between Main
and Water. By the assistance of another man Hall
was finally captured and lodged in jail.

WITHDRAWAL OF STEAMERS.—The Liverpool
and Philadelphia and New York steamship company,
and the Glasgow and New York company, will, in view
of the hard times, withdraw one-half of the number
of vessels under their control.

The Transatlantic Telegraph Company have
placed the entire supervision of the enterprise in the
hands of Cyrus W. Field, and have appointed as its
engineer the engineer of the Niagara.

A dispatch from Jefferson City, Mo., states that
Porter was convicted of embezzling the money of the
Pacific railroad company, and sentenced to two years
imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Bob Gray was arrested by Officer
Thomas Weatherford for shooting at Charles Hey-
back, who keeps a coffee house on the Bardstown
road, near Beargrass bridge.

From a brief announcement in the Carroll
(Tenn.) Patriot of the 23d inst., we learn that the
Hon. C. H. Williams is dead. No particulars,
either of time, place, or cause are given.

Edward De Stiger, a mail agent on the Mari-
etta Railroad, was arrested at Cincinnati on Friday,
on a charge of having robbed the mails.

The parties who resisted the U. S. Marshal
and his deputies at Hamilton, Ohio, have been ar-
rested and held to bail in \$1500 each to answer.

The alarm of fire yesterday was occasioned by
the burning of a mattress on Green street, above
Preston.

The Paris correspondent of the Memphis Ap-
pel relates the following anecdote:

The son of a wealthy Jewish banker in London became
much attached to a young Christian, with whom his father
opposed his union. When the son found that the father
could not be induced to give his consent to the match, he
concluded to marry without it. The father then threatened
to withhold every shilling from him, whereupon the son
replied, that if the father did not intend to give him any-
thing, he would become a Christian, and according to the
law, he would be entitled to one-half of his father's for-
tune. The father, much alarmed, flew to his lawyer to in-
quire whether such a law really was in existence; the law-
yer's answer was in the affirmative, but adding that if he
would hand him over ten guineas, he would give him a
plan by which he could frustrate his son's plans. The son
guineas were quickly produced. "Now," said the lawyer,
quietly pocketing the money, "all that remains for you to
do, is to become a Christian also, and the law will not
oblige you to leave your son a cent of your money."
The Jew hurriedly seized his hat and left the lawyer
without any further remark.

QUAINT SMILE.—An eastern college editor, speak-
ing of the education of young misses at boarding
schools, says:

"Besides this, there is the piano, where the fin-
gers are compelled to travel more in one day than
the feet do in ten years; and the mind must be kept
on the stretch over spider-tracked music till the rea-
son reels and the brain swims, and the notes on the
page before her carry no more idea to the mind than
so many tadpoles trying to climb over a fire barred
rail fence."

ITEMS.

President Kimball, Mormon, boasts that he has
had "altogether about fifty children;" and that he
is "doing the works of Abraham, Isaac, and Ja-
cob."

What is best to prevent old maids despairing?
Echo—pairing.

In Cincinnati, thirteen of the young lady teachers
in the public schools—as appears from the report of a
very Special Committee appointed to examine min-
utely into the mysteries of the interesting subject—
have lately resigned in consequence of approaching
matrimonial alliances.

Douglas vs. Douglass.—The colored men of Chic-
ago have challenged Stephen A. Douglass to meet
Fred. Douglass in a discussion relative to the rights
and capacities of the colored race.

Coffee and Sugar.—Brazil produces 320,000,000
pounds of coffee annually, being more than one en-
tire half that is grown in the world. Java produces
120,000,000 pounds, Ceylon 50,000,000, San Dom-
ingo 35,000,000, Cuba and Porto Rico 20,000,000, Su-
matra 15,000,000, Costa Rica 9,000,000, Mocha 5,-
000,000, and the British West Indies 5,000,000.
Of the 2,800,000,000 pounds of sugar produced in
1856, Brazil furnished 200,000,000 pounds, Cuba
800,000,000, British West Indies 350,000,000, and
Louisiana and other of the Gulf States 250,000,000.
About 34,000,000 pounds of maple sugar are made
in the Northern States in a year, and France, Belgium,
Germany, Austria, and Russia make about 340,000,-
000 pounds of beet sugar in a year. In consumption,
Great Britain requires annually, for her coffee, tea,
and sweetmeats about 836,000,000 pounds, and the
United States—without quite as sweet a tooth as
John Bull—demands some 760,000,000 pounds.

Bishop Watson compares a geologist to a gnat
mounted on an elephant, and laying down theories
as to the vast animal from the phenomena of the
hide.

For cleaning boilers and other tubes, an improve-
ment on the old form of brush has been patented in
England. It consists in forming the brush in two or
more parts, and causing them to expand or contract,
in order to fit different sized tubes.

The wheat crop of Wisconsin, for the year 1857,
is estimated at eighteen millions of bushels, being
an increase of six millions over last year.

Movement of Grain.—The Oswego Times publishes
a list of fifty vessels now on their way from the up-
per lakes with 700,000 bushels of wheat, principally
from Chicago. It is estimated that half a million
bushels will be in store, at Oswego, on the close of
the canal. All the mills are in operation.

A European correspondent says: "The King of
Prussia has lost his mind, and his brother has been
declared Regent for the term of three months. If
possible the King will go to Italy to pass the winter
in the hope of recovering his reasoning faculties in
that genial climate; but it is generally believed that
his whole system is undermined and shattered from
the excesses of eating and drinking in which he has
indulged for years."

Long words, like long dresses, frequently hide
something wrong about the understanding.

The New Orleans papers announce the death of
Richard Relf, Esq., late Cashier of the Louisiana
State Bank, in the 82d year of his age. The de-
ceased was a native of Philadelphia, but had resided
in Louisiana sixty-two years.

The Selma, Alabama, State Sentinel says that
Walker will land his forces at Point Blanco, forty
miles from San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, to
which place he will march his troops. The entire
forces of Costa Rica are now said to be in Nicaragua,
and consequently their own State is unprotected.

Death of Wm. J. Logan.—Wm. J. Logan, who
was wounded in a shooting affray with James H.
Wingfield, about four weeks since, died at the Char-
ity Hospital at an early hour this morning.

N. O. Picayune, 20th.
The old Bowen McNamee store on Broadway,
New York, which Charles Ely purchased a short
time since for \$200,000, has now sold to the Me-
tropolitan Bank, which it adjoins, for \$146,000,
a decline of over 25 per cent.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—The peo-
ple of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday last, in a
vein of exuberant patriotism, detached the horses
from an immense solid iron-wheeled wagon,
near Rocket's, and drew with their own hands
(about five hundred of them) the large box contain-
ing the bronze equestrian statue of Washington,
from Seventeenth street, along Main, up to Ninth;
along Ninth to Broad street, along Broad to Tenth,
and thence through an opening in the iron-railing
into its proper place in Capitol Square, in front of
the monument. The work was performed im-
promptly, amidst enthusiastic cheers and in the
presence of an immense concourse of citizens and
strangers. In order to avoid such a public demon-
stration, lest employment of manual labor in the
removal of the statue might do it some injury, no
notice had been given of the time of its removal.

The statue is to be placed on the monument, and
remain covered until the 22d of February, when there
will be a grand inauguration. The President of the
United States and the Cabinet, the members of Con-
gress, the Governors and judges of the different
States, and the military and civil officers of the
Commonwealth are to be invited.

James G. Birney, who died at Eagleswood,
Perth Amboy, on Wednesday morning, at the age of
65 years, has been suffering during the past twelve
years from attacks of paralysis, which has recently
been complicated with heart disease. Mr. Birney
was born at Danville, in this State, in 1793. He
graduated at Nassau Hall, New Jersey, and studied
law with Mr. Dallas in Philadelphia. At the age of
25 he became a planter in Alabama and the owner
of thirty slaves, but soon afterward entered upon
the practice of his profession again at Huntsville.

Early in life Mr. Birney became interested in the
anti-slavery movement, and not only freed his own
slaves, but induced his father to make such a dispo-
sition of his estate as to leave him his twenty-one
slaves, when he set them free at once. In 1834 he
attempted to start an anti-slavery newspaper in
Kentucky, but finding it impossible to procure prin-
ters here, commenced its publication in Ohio, where
it excited the most violent hostility. In 1844, when
living in Michigan, he became the "Liberty party"
candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Birney has been
twice married. His second wife, who was a sister-
in-law of the Hon. Gerrit Smith, survives him.

The rain was pouring down last night in
torrents.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was falling slowly last evening, with 7
feet 3 inches water in the canal and 4 feet 7 inches
on the falls. The weather since Friday was warm,
and yesterday it was rainy.

James Montgomery for New Orleans.—This splen-
did steamer arrived from New Orleans yesterday,
and to her attentive clerks we are indebted for the
usual favors. She had a large trip. The Mont-
gomery is advertised to leave for New Orleans this
evening. She is in charge of experienced officers,
and has fine accommodations.

The David White passed Memphis on Saturday,
will arrive to-morrow morning, and return to New
Orleans on Wednesday evening.

The famous R. J. Ward, Capt. Silas F. Miller,
will leave for New Orleans on Wednesday of next
week.

The E. H. Fairchild and Chancellor arrived at
New Orleans on the 27th.

The Tempest is advertised to leave for Nashville
to-day, and the R. M. Patton for Tennessee river.

The Telegraph No. 3 is the mailboat for Cincinnati
to-day.

We are indebted to Mr. Byington, of the Tele-
graph, for a Cincinnati paper of yesterday.

New Steamer W. Burton.—The new steamer W.
Burton, having been completed, leaves for New Or-
leans this evening, under command of Capt. Oliver
Hinckley. This is the second boat Capt. H. has
built at New Albany this season.

The Burton is 180 feet in length, 35 feet beam,
and 6 feet hold. She has three boilers, each 26 feet
long and 42 inches in diameter. Her cylinders are
21 inches in diameter and 6 feet stroke. Her wheels
are 27 feet in diameter and 8 feet bucket. She has
26 state rooms.

The hull was built by Charles Wible; the cabin
by Thompson & Beeler; the engines by Lent, South,
& Shipman; and the painting was done by Mr. Por-
ter, of this city. John Bushnell furnished the
blocks, tackle, ship chandlery, &c. The sheet iron
and copper work is by Mr. H. N. Devoil. Scott &
Brindley furnished her with chairs, tables, mattras-
ses, &c. The table ware, cutlery, &c., are from the
establishment of Brown, Johnson, & Crane.

The Burton was built for the Opelousas, via At-
chafalaya, trade, to which she will be a great ac-
quisition. Her builders deserve great credit for the
excellent manner in which they have done their
work. Her great breadth and depth will enable her
to carry large loads of cotton. May she have a
long and prosperous career.

Messrs. Smith & Coyle are the Agents of the
Burton.

The St. Louis Democrat of Saturday says that the
river fell 6 inches at that point on the preceding day,
and from this it was inferred that the gorge below
had given away.

The same paper has the following in regard to the
Upper Mississippi:

Steamer Brunette Sunk, a Boat Aground, &c.—Mr.
John Bowen, of Montrose, arrived yesterday from
that place, and reports the Brunette, bound from
that port to Keokuk, sunk above Tully.

She had two barges when she left here, one of
which was sunk in a storm opposite Louisiana, but
was afterwards raised. The Brunette had a large
amount of freight on board.

It was generally believed that the river had
gorged at the head of the lower rapids. The Aunt
Lettie had run hard aground at the head of Fox
Island. There was only eighteen inches of water
where she grounded, and the river had fallen con-
siderably since. Capt. Sam. E. Gray left the Hen-
rietta a few days ago at Fulton City, at which town
teams were being drawn across the river on the ice.
The Henrietta is in a good harbor, and the Audubon
at the same place. The Laclede is laid up for the
winter at Dallas, the Chippewa got to Rock Island,
and the Clara Hine will pass the winter at the foot
of Dallas Island.

Boat Building at Madison, Ind.—The Courier of
Saturday evening says:

There have been built at the ship yard, by Robin-
son & Temple, since March, 1853, twenty steam-
boats, hulls and barges; cabins and engines were
made for ten. During this time the buildings and
the marine railway had to be rebuilt after the fire
in July, 1856. There is now unfinished at the

EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 30, 1857.

COAL IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The coal veins recently discovered at Bellingham Bay, on Puget Sound, in Washington Territory, are reported to be of great extent and value. Nearly four thousand tons had been dug and sold at last accounts, most of which found a market at San Francisco. None of the coal yet shipped, however, equals that now in process of excavation, which is said to be of the very best quality, and the indications are that the bank of this quality is inexhaustible. Previous to the last excavation, Dr. Evans made an analysis of inferior specimens of the coal, and found the result to be as follows:

Specific gravity.....	1.346
Carbon in coke.....	60.23
Volatiles gases.....	26.85
Moisture.....	10.51
Ashes.....	1.84
Sulphur.....	47
100.00	

Dr. Evans, the geologist, speaks in high terms of this coal, and says it will produce an excellent coke, and is well suited to manufacturing and domestic purposes. It burns very freely, and although rather light for long sea voyages, unless the construction of furnaces should be changed, lessening the draft, is suitable for river navigation. It is used to a great advantage by the steamers Active and Constitution on the Sound. The mines are as yet worked to a very limited extent, only half a dozen men being employed where there should be forty or fifty, to make the work remunerative. This coal is likely to prove of great importance in developing the resources of the countries of the Pacific coast.

TREASURY ESTIMATES FOR 1858.—The United States Treasury estimates for the next fiscal year have been completed, and notwithstanding the efforts made to reduce them, the aggregate will reach about seventy millions. The War Department estimates are increased by the anticipated Mormon war, and those for the Navy by the construction of the new steam sloop of war. Secretary Cobb does not apprehend the necessity of resorting to loans on Treasury notes.

The States, a favored organ of the President at Washington, contains, in its issue of the 23d, a leading editorial severely denouncing Mr. Dallas, United States minister to Great Britain, for his late speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner. The objection taken is to his expression of sympathy with the British in the war with the Sepoys. Are we to have a new representative at the Court of St. James?

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.—The rumor that Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, is to be appointed Mr. Dallas's successor in the London mission is revived in diplomatic circles. As Mr. Buchanan recommended Mr. Jones to the late President as his own successor, the rumor is not an improbable one.

A BANQUET ON HORSE FLESH.—The Manchester (Eng.) Guardian contains an account of a late feast on horse flesh, got up by M. Renault, the head director of the veterinary school at Alfort, to which some eight or ten distinguished savans were invited, among whom were M. de Lator, editor of the Union Medicale, Prof. Bouley, M. Reynal and M. Robinet of the Medical Academy, and Prof. Barnal, a chemist. The object of the feast was to test by comparison with ordinary beef the merits of the article. At the first course the horse flesh was pronounced superior to the beef, but at the second it was deemed inferior.

The following extract will show how the food was prepared, to which the palm was awarded at the third and last course:

The banquet closed with a fine, fat, thick fillet of horse, larded and dressed as they dress here our rozeon, viz: plunged for a few days into a preparation of salt, spices, herbs, onions, Madeira, and a dash of vinegar, and then roasted—a most delicate device," he it seemed, and one which no real gourmet ever forgets when he has once tried it. The fillet of horse was triumphantly welcomed and voted super-excellent, tender, juicy, fat, high flavored—more delicate than the stag, more melting than the roe, more "lummy" than beef.

It was unanimously pronounced to be a great discovery, an immense addition to the pleasures of the table—a sort of mixture between venison, hare, and butchery meat. Every guest present, it seems, begged that the cook might have orders to cut off a good slice, and that each person might carry it home into his own family and make the female inmates of his house judges, in their turn, of its excellence.

NAVAL INCIDENT.—The United States frigate Niagara arrived at this port yesterday from Plymouth, England. An incident of much interest to the officers of the Niagara occurred some time before their departure from Plymouth. They received an anonymous letter, informing them that in one corner of the old church-yard at Plymouth laid the remains of Lieut. William Henry Allen, the commander of the United States brig-of-war Argus, at the time of her capture in the English channel, during the war of 1812, and who received a fatal wound during the hard-fought contest which ended in her falling into the hands of the enemy. This letter stated that the inscription on the tombstone was almost effaced, and that the officers of the Niagara would have an opportunity of renewing it at any time they might desire. It is almost needless to state that they lost no time in doing this; and the visitor to the old Plymouth churchyard will hereafter have no difficulty in reading the record, which tells that he whose remains lie beneath died bravely in defence of his country's flag.

"Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM HENRY ALLEN, Esq., aged 27 years, late Commander of the United States Brig Argus, who died August 18, 1813, in consequence of a wound received in action with H. B. M. Brig Pelican, August 14, 1813. Also, in remembrance of RICHARD DELPHY, Midshipman, aged 18 years, U. S. Navy, killed in the same action, whose remains are deposited on the left. Here sleep the brave."

"Repaired by the officers of the U. S. ships Susquehanna and Niagara, September, 1857."

The kindness and hospitality with which the captain and officers of the Niagara were treated during their stay of six months in England seemed to know no bounds. The people vied with each other in their courtesies and attentions, and the visit of the ship has done more to bind closer the bonds of good feeling which exist between the two countries than all the efforts that diplomatists could make in a century. Let them succeed next year in establishing the telegraphic connection, as there is no doubt they will, and they will have accomplished a work whose results, not only to England and America, but to mankind, cannot be estimated.—N. Y. Mirror.

Female Attempts to Preserve their Beauty.—In a late lecture delivered by Lola Montez in Philadelphia upon female beauty, we find the following:
 Among other things she described was the custom of Spanish ladies lying with their hands suspended by pulleys in order to make them white and bloodless, and their feet cramped in stocks to prevent their growing. She also alluded to the practice of some ladies sleeping with slices of raw beef bound to their faces to prevent wrinkles and impart color. What, said she, would be the feelings of a lover on beholding the object of his affections done up like a sandwich and bound around with a white napkin? But these things are not for lovers to see or even hear of.

ITEMS.

The Leviathan's Anchors.—The experiments in order to test the anchors selected by Mr. Brunel for the Leviathan steamship were carried on for several days at the hydraulic proof-house, Woolwich Dockyard. The result has proved that the anchors selected were capable of sustaining a strain much above the ordinary proof. The first anchor broke at a strain of 94 tons, in consequence of defective workmanship; but the second anchor, weighing four tons, sustained a strain of 101 tons, when it broke from the power of the pressure, which was 90 per cent. over proof.

Queen Victoria and her Aunt.—A correspondent of the Puritan Recorder gives the following reminiscence of a visit to the house of Rev. Dr. Baillie: "After tea he took us into his study and showed us his library of 15,000 autograph letters. We saw a letter of Calvin, Mary Queen of Scots, of Cromwell, letters of every sovereign of Europe from Henry VII to Victoria, a sweet little note, dated 'Windsor Castle, 1839,' addressed 'to my dear aunt on her birthday,' wishing her many returns of this anniversary, and 'begging to lay at her feet the accompanying bracelet and portrait of myself,' concluding with a petition for the richest blessings, and 'so prays your affectionate niece, Victoria R.'"

Minnesota.—The Constitution of the State of Minnesota provides that the first session of the Legislature shall commence on the first Wednesday (the second day) of December next, at the State Capital in St. Paul. Two United States Senators are to be chosen by this Legislature.

The statement that a Special Minister has been appointed by France to unite with Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley and the American Minister to Central America in the settlement of the open questions with the States comprising the latter is discredited at Washington.

The greatest actor of Scotland died the other day at 71 years of age, in Edinburgh. Mr. Mackay was famous for his impersonation of the Scotch characters in the Waverley Novels, particularly of Baillie Nicol Jarvie in Rob Roy, whom he personated to the entire satisfaction of Sir Walter Scott, who said that "it was the living Nicol Jarvie; conceited, pragmatical, cautious, generous, proud of his connections with Rob Roy, frightened for him at the same time, and yet extremely desirous to interfere with him as an adviser."

The Smithsonian Museum at Washington.—Workmen are now engaged in fitting up the western half of the great hall at the Smithsonian Institute with glass cases and a "deck" half way between the floor and ceiling (like that of the Patent Office), so that the contents of the cases, when they are filled, can be more easily examined. When the preparations are completed, the collection of curiosities now at the Department of the Interior will be removed to the Smithsonian Institution.

Wild Silk.—The depths of the Central American forests will probably yield some new articles of commerce. In the Orinoco there is found hanging from the trees a sort of sack, some two feet in depth, which is the nest of a species of silk worm. The silk is woven over the inside of this sack. In 1844 six pounds were sent to England, where it was made into hankchiefs of excellent quality. A profitable trade in this article might, perhaps, be established, as this material can be gathered in any required quantity. An old Mexican author speaks of wild silk as abundant in the faubus of Tezcuotepac, and states that the natives were accustomed to gather it for exportation to Spain.—California Paper.

The manager of the Western Bank of Scotland, in announcing the failure of that institution to the shareholders, commences his circular with "Ladies and Gentlemen."

The Barnstable Patriot, as an evidence of the great financial pressure of the times, mentions that not less than \$450,000 worth of fish and oil are now stored in Provincetown, awaiting sales.

A stern papa, being dissatisfied with his little boy, set him to calculate how many speeches Mr. Gladstone made on the divorce bill. The youthful martyr got as far as 2,373 speeches, exclusive of remarks and observations, and then his strength failed him. He has fallen into a deep trance, and the strongest restoratives have been tried in vain.

In conversation, humor is more than wit, easiness more than knowledge. Few desire to learn, or to think they need it; all desire to be pleased, or, if not, to be easy.

New Anesthetic Agents.—Some new bodies have been proposed to supersede chloroform, as a means of rendering a person insensible to pain during an operation. One of these is an organic compound called "amylene," a product of potato oil; another is oxide of carbon. This is used externally on the diseased part; taken internally it is a poison, having ammonia as an antidote. The last is carbonic acid. The operation is performed under a stream of this gas, which produces insensibility in the part, and has been successfully used in the extraction of cancers, ulcers, and kindred diseases.

Irish Epitaph.—The following is on a tombstone in Ireland:
 "Here lies the body of John Mound, Lost at sea and never found."

FOREIGN NEWS.—We have given the particulars of the fall of Delhi. The remaining news by the Vanderbilt has reference altogether to finances, and we copy the most important:

The Government and the Bank of England.—A Cabinet council was held Nov. 12. The following letter was addressed to the governors of the Bank of England:

Downing Street, Nov. 12, 1857.
 Gentlemen: Her Majesty's Government have observed with great concern the serious consequences which have ensued from the recent failure of certain joint stock banks in England and Scotland, as well as of certain large mercantile firms chiefly connected with the American trade.

The discredit and distrust which have resulted from those events, and the withdrawal of a large amount of the paper circulation authorized by the existing Bank acts, appear to her Majesty's Government to render it necessary for them to inform the Bank of England that if they should be unable in the present emergency to meet the demands for discounts and advances upon approved securities, not exceeding the limits of their circulation prescribed by the act of 1844, the government will be prepared to propose to Parliament, at its meeting, a bill of indemnity for any excess so issued.

In order to prevent this temporary relaxation of the law being extended beyond the actual necessities of the occasion, Her Majesty's government are of opinion that the Bank terms of discount should not be reduced below their present rate.

Her Majesty's government reserve for future consideration the appropriation of any profit which may arise upon issues in excess of the statutory amount. Her Majesty's government are, fully impressed with the importance of maintaining the letter of the law, even in the case of considerable mercantile difficulty, but they believe that for the removal of apprehensions which have checked the course of monetary transactions, such a measure as is now contemplated has become necessary, and they rely upon the discretion and prudence of the directors for confining its operations within the strict limits of the exigencies of the case.

We have, &c., PALMERSTON, G. C. LEWIS.

To the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

(From the London Times editorial, Nov. 13.)
 At a late hour yesterday afternoon the commercial public received the news that the Bank Charter act had been suspended. The bank is thus allowed by government to issue an excess of notes not defined in value, and a promise is given that a bill of

indemnity will be introduced in the next session of Parliament to free the bank from the consequences of its conduct, should it be necessary to take advantage of the permission of government. On the merits of this step we will say but little.

It may be consistent with the maxims of political economy to regulate the issue of notes during ordinary times, and thus to check rash speculation and the over-issues in business men destitute of capital, while when an actual dearth of money prevails the chief banking institution of the country may be allowed to extend its issue of notes under a public guarantee. But if such is to be the principle of our monetary system, the sooner it is embodied into a law the better. If the bank is to exceed its legal issue of notes as often as its rate of discount is necessarily raised above a certain point, then an act of Parliament should establish the practice on sound and intelligible principles. The commercial interests of the country should not be subjected to a system by which a law is obeyed as long as obedience is easy, and temporarily swept away as often as pressure or panic supervenes.

(From the London Times (City Article) Nov. 14.)
 The condition of the various markets to-day has shown a considerable resumption of steadiness, although there has been no tendency to great confidence or a rapid revival. With the return of gold from Scotland, which may speedily be expected to commence, and the delivery of the large amounts announced from Australia, there can scarcely fail, however, to be a decided improvement, and an impression is entertained that the bank charter act, which had not been practically overstepped up to last evening, may still, as in 1847, be kept free from actual infringement. Consols for money, which left off last evening at 89½, were first quoted at 89½ to 90, and there appeared to be no particular pressure of stock upon the market, but various fluctuations soon occurred, and at one time the price touched 89. From this they went again to 89½, and the final operations were at 89½ to 90 for money and 89½ to 90 for the 7th of December.

For short time in the early part of the day loans on stock were in demand at 10 per cent., but subsequently the rate ranged between 8 and 10. Bank stock left off at 209½@212; reduced, 88 to 90; new three per cent. 88½ to 90; India s-o-k 210@212, and India bonds 50s@40s discount. Exchange bills experienced a considerable recovery partly from anticipation that a large funding may be proposed on the assembling of Parliament at the beginning of next month. The arrival of the North Star with New York dates to the 31st October was telegraphed in the afternoon, but not before the close of business. The statements were that the money market was gradually recovering, that no new failures had been reported, and that Winslow, Lanier, & Co., a large banking firm connected with the West, were to resume on the 1st of November, the day after the departure of the packet.

At the Bank of England to-day the applications for discount, although far beyond the average amount even of the busiest times, were altogether moderate as compared with those of the two preceding days. In the open market the best bills were negotiable at 10½ per cent. In the morning and at a later hour transactions might possibly have been effected at the bank minimum.

The Financial Crisis in France.—The Paris Moniteur publishes the following letter addressed by the Emperor to the Minister of Finance:

Monsieur le Ministre: I see with pain that, without an apparent or real cause, credit is assailed by the chimerical fears of the propagation of epidemics, remedies for an evil which only exists in the imagination. In preceding years, it must be owned, there were some grounds for apprehension. A succession of bad harvests compelled us to export annually many hundreds of millions in specie to pay for the quantity of corn which we stood in need, and yet we were able to meet the crisis and to defy the sad predictions of alarmists by a few simple measures of prudence taken momentarily by the Bank of France.

Now, if it, then, that at the present moment it is not understood, the similar measure rendered still more easy by the law which allows an increase of the rate of discount, must suffice a fortiori to preserve to the bank the specie which it wants, as we are in a much better condition than we were in last year, having had an abundant harvest and a most considerable metallic reserve in the bank?

I therefore beg of you publicly to deny all the absurd projects attributed to the government, the propagation of which so easily causes alarm. It is not without some pride that we may state that France is the country in Europe where public credit rests on the broadest and on the most solid basis. The remarkable report you addressed to me thereon is the proof thereof. Give heart to those who are vainly alarmed, and assure them that I am firmly resolved not to employ those empirical means which have only been had recourse to in circumstances, happily so rare, when catastrophes beyond human foresight have befallen the country.

May the Almighty have you in his good keeping.

NAPOLEON.

Palace of Compeigne, Nov. 10, 1857.

The Moniteur publishes the following decrees:
 The decree of the 22d of September, 1857, is revoked (rapporte) as regards the prohibition of the export of grain and flour, potatoes and vegetables (potatoes, etc.), chestnuts, and the like of the same.

The decree of the 26th of October, 1854, which prohibits distillation from corn and from any other farinaceous substance used as food, is revoked (rapporte).

The distillation from corn or from any other farinaceous substance used as food must be so managed that the residue thereof may be used as food for cattle.

Any disregard of the above regulations may lead to a prohibition to distill from farinaceous substances.

The decrees of the 11th of February and the 30th of July, 1854, are also revoked (rapporte) as regards the distillation from rice and foreign grain.

Continental Items.—The Sublime Porte had forwarded a second note protesting against the union of the Principalities.
 M. Abbatucci, the French Minister of Justice, died on the 11th, in the 63th year of his age, from an abscess in the intestines.

The rumored attempt on the life of the Shah of Persia has been contradicted on official authority.
 Marshal Radetzky celebrated his 91st birthday on the 2d inst.

The Gazette du Senat of St. Petersburg publishes a ukase by which foreigners are henceforth exempt from the two taxes which they have hitherto paid in the two capitals of the empire, for the benefit of the municipality, viz: a duty of one per cent, which has been charged on the declared capital of those in business, and a tax of 200 roubles a year levied on non-commercial men residing in Russia, for each house or property they may possess in either city.

India—Movements of Gen. Outram.—The Gwalior Mail—Calcutta, Oct. 18, 1857.—General Outram telegraphs, on the 2d inst., that the insurgents are too strong to admit of withdrawal from Lucknow. Sick and wounded, women and children, number more than 1,000.

After making disposition for the safety of the garrison, Gen. Outram proposes to retire on Cawnpore. He adds that two additional brigades, with powerful field artillery, will be required to withdraw from the garrison or reduce the city. Communication between Cawnpore and Lucknow is still interrupted.

The latest news from Gwalior is to the 26th of September. Scindia had brought the mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent under his control by arraying against them his own troops and 10,000 thakoors, cutting off their supplies, &c.

There is division and dissent among the mutineers, who were asked for aid by a Shahzadah from Delhi on the one hand and an emissary from the Nena on the other.

The mutineers of the Ramgurun battalion were defeated at a place called Chutah, on the 2d inst., by a detachment of the 53d Queen's, under Major English, with loss of guns, 45 carts of ammunition, &c. Some 45 of our men were killed and wounded.

In Bombay, a few Sepoys of the 10th Regiment and Marine battalion have been detected in plotting against the Government; two have been tried, convicted, and blown from guns; three more are in custody and under trial.

China—Terrible Typhoon.—There has been a violent typhoon in the China seas, attended with great loss of shipping; also serious damage ashore, especially in and around Foochow.

The Russian Plenipotentiary had called at Shanghai, after having visited the Petho, and had returned thither to receive a reply to the notification of his mission, which he had forwarded to Peking.

WILL LEAVE IN A FEW DAYS.

CORNS

AND
BUNIONS,

Instantly cured without cutting
 or pain,

BY

DR. EALING
 Surgeon,
CHIROPODIST,



By Special Appointment to the
 Principal Sovereigns
 of Europe.

and Anatomical Professor of the Pathology
 the Human foot.

(From C. Duval, Esq., Louisville, Ky.)
 LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30, 1857.

Dr. Ealing has shown much talent and skill in extracting corns from my feet without the smallest amount of pain. I take pleasure in recommending him as a medical gentleman of eminence and thorough acquaintance with his profession. I was very greatly relieved by him.

C. DUVAL, 557 Main st.

(From C. W. Thurston, Esq., Louisville, Ky.)

I have suffered for years with a very bad and painful corn, and have tried several medical men, but without success. Seeing Dr. Ealing's advertisement, I placed myself under his care, and I am as much pleased as astonished at his extraordinary skill—the corn being entirely removed without causing me the slightest pain. I sincerely recommend every one suffering from corns to place themselves under his care.

C. W. THURSTON,
 Corner of Walnut and Floyd sts.
 Louisville, Ky., November 25, 1857.

(From Judge Read, Jeffersonville, Ind.)

Having suffered severely from corns, I have great pleasure in certifying that Dr. Ealing removed them easily and without pain; and I can confidently recommend him as a most skillful operator on corns, as I have never met his equal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26, 1857.

(From Simon Bottorff, Esq., Jeffersonville, Ind.)

Dr. Ealing removed from my feet several corns in the most successful manner and to my entire satisfaction. It is impossible to over-rate his skill, and I do recommend him to all sufferers from corns as a most careful and easy operator, without subjecting his patient to the slightest pain.

SIMON BOTTORFF.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27, 1857.

(From Thos. P. Hughes, Esq., Louisville, Ky.)

Dr. Ealing has extracted my corns with great ease and without any pain.

THOS. P. HUGHES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 28, 1857.

Dr. EALING, Surgeon Chiroprapist, by especial appointment, to His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III, Emperor of France, and her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Eugenie, wishes to impress on the mind of the Public, that his System is at once novel, and based upon long experience; that, having by careful study and actual practice rendered himself master of that branch of surgical art, in which he has been so long engaged, as well as made most important discoveries in the treatment of the Diseases of the Feet, he is enabled to give relief in cases of the worst kind, and without pain, or producing any bad effect whatever, to eradicate the most painful CORNS or BUNIONS, without cutting. The most timid may fearlessly rely upon his skill; and children, however young, as well as persons of mature years, will assuredly derive immediate benefit, and enjoy exercise with more comfort than ever.

Dr. EALING may be consulted, for a short time only, from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 5 P. M.,

at Southwest corner of Jefferson and Second, over Downing's Confectionary. Entrance on Jefferson street.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS.—We publish every day additional testimonials of Dr. Ealing's superior skill and great success in removing the worst cases of corns without pain. As the Doctor's engagements in the South compel him to leave in a few days, none who require his services should fail calling on him. His consulting rooms are at the corner of Jefferson and Second streets, over Downing's.

Dr. EALING.—This gentleman publishes additional certificates from some of our best citizens, testifying to his skill in removing corns. The doctor can be consulted over Downing's, corner of Jefferson and Second streets.

It will be seen from an advertisement that Dr. Von Moschizker will remain here a few days longer.

To LADIES.—Any of our fair readers who are unfortunate enough to be afflicted with corns can now find immediate relief by calling on Dr. Ealing, at his consulting rooms, at the south-west corner of Jefferson and Second.

The largest and most extensive stock of Christmas and New Year's presents that has ever been offered in this city can be found at the old establishment of John Gill 453 Main, near Fifth, and the greatest variety of children's presents and fine toys of all kinds, the whole of which has been purchased within the last few weeks at very low prices and will be sold at figures to suit the times. Persons who design purchasing anything in this way must be sure and call at 453 Main street.

n27 b&jdlm

AT COST—GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO PURCHASERS.—A LARGE AND SLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY DRY GOODS AT COST.—We are requested to state that G. B. Tabb, corner Fourth and Market streets, will offer at cost from this date until the 1st of January next his large and attractive stock of fancy dry goods, silks, cloaks, fancy plaid cashmeres, merinoes, laces, embroideries, ribbons, &c., &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity offered to purchasers for bargains, and we would recommend this house to persons, especially ladies, as being one at which to find good goods of the latest styles, and would say that it only needs an examination to convince those who may favor him with a call that he is offering his goods cheap. Give him a call, corner Fourth and Market.

Tennessee and Indiana money received at par.

n17 j&b

URGENT REQUEST.

I have yielded to the urgent request of several patients who came from some distance to consult me, and also to the persuasions of some respectable citizens of Louisville, who assured me that there are many of their friends who are anxious to consult me on defective vision and hearing, and to provide themselves with my Panoptic Glasses, I have consented to remain one week longer in the city. I beg, therefore, of all who wish to see me to do so at once as I shall most positively leave after this week.

DR. VON MOSCHIZKER.

Oculist and Aurist, Gall House.

n20 j&b3

A NEW AND VALUABLE REMEDY FOR

ALL DISEASES OF THE

Throat and Lungs,

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry,

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF
 COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND
 BREAST, SPITTING OF BLOOD, AND
 CONSUMPTION.

EVANVILLE, IND., Nov. 17, '57.

DR. JOHN BULL, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir: I have tried your Pectoral in a well-marked and severe case of pulmonary consumption, accompanied with severe hemorrhage from the lungs, in which Cod Liver Oil totally failed to produce any beneficial effect, and I was perfectly astonished at the immediate relief and diminution in the amount of expectoration which speedily followed its use. As a remedy in the advanced stages of consumption I give it most decidedly the preference.

JOHN MAGENISS, M. D.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

All orders from wholesale purchasers or applications for Agencies must be addressed to

DR. JOHN BULL, Louisville or New York.

nov 30 b&j&jwjm

Masonic Temple.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet
Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

National Trunk Emporium,
CORNERS FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.

\$30,000!
DRY GOODS!

At Retail for Cash!
AT AND BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.

Owing to the great derangement of currency and busi-
ness.

CRUTCHER & MILLER,

Importers and Jobbers of
SILK and FANCY GOODS,

MAIN STREET.

Have determined upon offering AT RETAIL FOR CASH
their large and magnificent stock of

FANCY DRY GOODS FOR 30 DAYS,

and for this purpose have taken the new store-room under
MARION TEMPLE.

Jefferson street,

TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTH.

AND WILL OPEN ON

Monday, the 2d day of November,

2,000 YDS BLACK AND FANCY SILKS;
5,000 YDS RICH FANCY DE LAINES;
3,000 YDS RICH PRINTED FRENCH MERINOES;
1,000 YDS RICH PLAIN FRENCH MERINOES;
2,000 YDS PLAIN COBURGS;
1,000 YDS NEW STYLE RAYADERE PLAIDS;
1,000 YDS NEW STYLE CASIMERE PLAIDS;
1,000 YDS SILK STAINED POPLINS;

Together with a great variety of

FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, AND CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLACK
CLOAKING, VELVETS, LINENS, JACONETS,
CAMBRICS, BOMBAZINS, ALPACAS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

The Money of all Solvent Banks will be re-
ceived. Only one price.

Store will open at 9 and close at 5 o'clock.
n29 b4jlm

VOGT & KLING,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
and Jewellery, at Eastern Prices, No.
712 Third street, near Market, Louisville,
Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-
tions of Jewellery, and done with dispatch.
N. B.—Watches and Jewellery repaired in a very superior
manner. n17 wj&dkd

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR

BEWARE OF A LOW PRICED SHORT STOCK, AND

HIGH PRICES!

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRA-
CUSE and GARDNER Mines, which, with our regu-
lar supply of PITTSBURGH and SLEIGHT, make our as-
sortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are
uniform and as low as the lowest.

Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office.
n19 b4j

W. & H. CRITTENDEN.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and
PIANO WAREHOUSES to the corner of
Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's old
block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of
same. n24 b4j

PETERS, CRAGG & CO.,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are
now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve
Pianos per week. We would respectfully
inform our wholesale and retail pur-
chasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the
increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respect-
fully refer to the fact that for the last five years we have re-
ceived the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition
with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

Building and Piano Warehouses, corner of Main and
Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.
n24 b4j

Boarding Wanted.

A gentleman in a genteel private family, in a central
part of the city, for a small family. Address A. H.
drawer No. 15, Louisville P. O. n14 b4j

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

A. SUMNER & CO.,

No. 101 Fourth st.,

Between Market and Jefferson Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dr. King's Dispensary.

D. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for thirty
years, and for the last four in this city, has removed
his Dispensary to next door to Walker's Exchange, Third
street, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases,
such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin
and other derangements growing out of neglect or imper-
fect cure. His long experience and success enable him to
act with confidence. All those who may confide their case
to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually
cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated
from their constitutions.

STRUCTURES of old or recent date effectually cured in
a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a
stricture exists, general relaxation of the whole constitu-
tion must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a
train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the
constitution and cause premature old age.

General Weakness.—Particular attention will be given to
this disease and all the consequences growing out of it,
brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of in-
considerate youth and excessive indulgence of the pas-
sions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the
subject unfit for either business or society, and causing pre-
mature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases,
with a fee enclosed (not paid), can have the medicine sent
to their address, with necessary directions for using the
same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. n14 b4j

Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the
morning till 5 in the evening. n14 b4j

New Books.

THE LAST OF THE PATRIARCHS, or Lessons chief-
ly from the Life of Joseph, by the Rev. John Cum-
mings, D. D. Price 75c.

IVANHOE. Household edition. 2 vols. \$1.50.

FRESH PEN LEAVES. Bound and gold. 25c.

For sale by CRUMP & WELSH,
n29 b4j

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER.

6 P. M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 12 M.

58 56 53 58

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.

Lexington and Frankfort—A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Lafayette and Waynesburg—P. M.

St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.

Cincinnati and the East, and via Indianapolis, to the
East, Chicago, and St. Louis—7 A. M.

St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and via
Indianapolis to the East, Chicago, and St. Louis—10:30
A. M.

St. Louis and via Cincinnati to the East, Express—
at 5:30 P. M.

Nashville—6 A. M. and 3 P. M.—The 6 o'clock A. M.
train connects with daily stages for Nashville, Mammoth
Cave, Bowling Green, Russellville, Hopkinsville, Elletts-
ville, Paducah, Glasgow, and Louisville, and every
other day with stages for Springfield, Lebanon, Colum-
bia, Greenburg, and Grayson Springs.

Portland—Every 10 minutes.

STEAMBOATS—REGULAR PACKETS.

Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.

St. Louis—Irregular.

Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irregular.

Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but
generally every day.

DEPARTURE OF STAGES.

Danville and Harrodsburg—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sun-
days excepted).

Dayton—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at
9 A. M.

Dayton—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at
9 A. M. (Sundays excepted). Office at the New Albany and Salem
R. R. No. 553 Main st.

St. Park Benjamin, Esq., will read his recently
composed and very humorous poem "Hard Times,"

Tuesday evening, the 1st December, at Mozart Hall,
before the Young Men's Association. Tickets to be
had at the door. Reading to commence at 7 1/2
o'clock precisely. n30 b4j

SERRETT'S.—The notice of the Sunday School
celebration at the Jefferson Street Baptist Church
which appeared in our paper of this morning was
wholly unauthorized. It will take place to-morrow
(Tuesday) night. The opening address will be de-
livered by Master Cooper.

HON. THOS. F. MARSHALL'S LECTURE TO-NIGHT.

It should not be forgotten that Hon. Thos. F. Mar-
shall will lecture again to-night at the Masonic Tem-
ple. This lecture will be the third and last of that
portion of the course devoted to the history of the
Papacy.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Monday, Nov. 30.—Jim,
a slave of John O. Harrison, stealing chickens. Or-
dered to receive ten stripes.

James Hall, stealing \$20 from Nicholas Hauser.
Bail in \$500 to answer. Committed.

Robert Gray, shooting at Charles Heybach with
intent to kill. Bail in \$200 for three months, to be
of good behavior.

Henry Ill, drunk and disorderly conduct. Held
to bail.

Thomas Dean was charged with peddling without
license.

Bridget Griffin, drunk and disorderly conduct.
Held to bail.

We beg to call attention to a card from the
Hon. J. H. Jewett, to Dr. Von Moschizker.

The Bank of France lost over \$7,000,000 in gold
from the October to the November monthly report,
the reserve being down to something near the same
figure as the Bank of England. The discount rate is
raised to 10 per cent., but the French funds keep
steady, nevertheless.

In reference to the Bank of England, Friday's
New York Times observes:

We intimated yesterday that the bank return of the
11th November, the day of the panic, would probably
when received here, show the establishment as nearly
ruined as the New York banks were on the 10th of October.
That return is now in hand. It appears that instead of
half a million, as estimated, more than a million sterling
in gold was sent to the aid of the Scotch and Irish bank-
ers, and the 11th of November, principally on the
20th and 10th. The bank, nevertheless, during the week,
left no means unemployed to relieve the pressure for dis-
count accommodation. The mercantile line was expanded
to \$4,500,000, or about seven million dollars; further
issue of Government stock was made to the extent of
\$2,500,000, the whole increase of the public and private de-
bts. was at once employed in discounting for the relief
of pressing applicants at the bank, and the bank-note re-
serve was run down to the unprecedentedly small remainder
of \$257,700, or less than five million dollars.

Liberalism could go no further, and without waiting any
communication from the bank on the subject, the Govern-
ment suspended the restriction on the bank-note issue.
This act, however, does not render any part of the re-
serve, or new, irredeemable, so long as the bullion in the
issue department, amounting on the return of November 11
to \$2,500,000 sterling, holds out. Should the expansion of
the currency now authorized, have the effect to exhaust
this bullion reserve, hereafter second order in Council, or
an act of Parliament, would be rendered necessary to au-
thorize the non-payment of specie altogether. No such re-
sult, however, is anticipated.

About \$750,000 sterling, in gold, was reported near
at the close of business on the 10th, and the bank had been
arrested, this large sum, with others, returned from the
country, would probably soon go into the bank. It is not
yet certain, indeed, that the bank will be compelled to
avail of the authority granted by the Treasury Letter of
Lord Palmerston and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It
may be that the simple publication of the authority will
strengthen the bullion in the issue department as to
supply the Banking Bureau with an adequate supply of
notes within the quarter.

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. A. McCown, Mr. John
Lorley, of Warren county, to Miss Mary E. Moss, of
Green county, Ky.

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. William Holman, Mr.
Samuel Slevter to Miss Clementine Waterbury, both
of this city.

DIED.

Of rheumatic neuralgia, at the residence of Chas. Hub-
bard, M. D., in Hickman, Fulton county, Ky., Ebenezer
A. Hubbard, M. D., of Columbus, Ky., a graduate of the
Kentucky School of Medicine, son of Rev. Ebenezer Hub-
bard, of Fulton county, aged 37 years.

Massachusetts papers please copy.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE RESTAURANT,
THIRD STREET.

RECEIVING DAILY FRESH PRINCE'S BAY OYS-
TERS in the shell, Venison, Prairie Grouse, Wood-
cock, Quail, Blue-wing and Teal Ducks, Squab, Game
Fish, Pheasants, &c., all of which, with every other deli-
cacy of the market, will be served in Restaurant.

JOHN CAWEN & CO., Third st.

FRANK LESLIE'S NEW FAMILY MAGAZINE for
December, together with all the back numbers, just
received and for sale at

GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,
50 Third street.

St. Charles Restaurant.

THE HUNTERS HAVE COME.

WE are in receipt this day of 30 dozen Quails, 10 dozen
Cats, 3 fine fat Bucks, which we are prepared
to serve up in our Restaurant or to private families upon
short notice.

RUEFF & MYERS,
n30 b

NUGENT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH AND ENG-
lish and French Pocket Dictionary, containing all the
words of general use, for sale by

C. H. HAGAN & CO.,
n34 b

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN, containing Hints to
Sportsmen, Notes on Shooting and the Habits of the
Wild Fowls of America, by E. J. Lewis, M. D. Price \$3.
n34 b

UNCURRENT MONEY WANTED.

We are taking exchange on HATS,
CATS, LADIES' and MISSES' HATS,
FANCY FURS the notes of all solvent
banks of the United States, Illinois, Ohio,
and Tennessee at PAR.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,
n34 b

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

New York, Nov. 30.

The steamer Northern Light, with California mails
and \$1,075,000 in treasure, arrived unannounced.
She had about six hundred passengers.

The evidence of the massacre of one hundred and
eighteen emigrants to California in the southern part
of Utah appears conclusive.

Samuel Brannon, of San Francisco, has deeded
lands two miles square near Sacramento, with other
property, to three trustees as security for monies de-
posited in his bank.

Allop & Co. have been entrusted with funds to
pay the interest on the San Francisco school bonds.

Panama papers contain an official proclamation of
Martinez, General-in-Chief, against Costa Rica.

The General declares that Nicaragua will preserve
the whole line of transit from ocean to ocean; also
the district of Guanacosta in Costa Rica.

Gen. Gandy made a formal demand for a surrender
of Fort San Carlos. Gandy was reported on the
lake in a steamer and had been fired upon by Ni-
caraguan troops.

PER FULTON.

Liverpool, 17th.—Cotton day, operators awaiting
further financial developments. Sales on Tuesday
of 2,000 American, not quoted. Other descriptions
advanced an 1/8 to 1/4.

New York, Nov. 30.

The new steamship Adriatic, which left this port
on Monday last, was spoken the next day at two
o'clock P. M. in lat. 40 55 long. 68 25.

Dispatches from the West report the continuance
of mild weather, with rain, having the effect of
breaking up the ice in the canals. There is a strong
belief that the navigation of the canals will be re-
sumed to-day, and that all the produce afloat will be
got through to tide-water.

TORONTO, Nov. 28.

The Governor-General to-day issued a proclama-
tion dissolving the present parliament. Election
writs, returnable on the 13th of January, have been
issued. The prospects are good for a lively time in
politics this winter.

St. Louis, Nov. 30.

The steamer New Lucy burned on Wednesday
last while ice-bound at Dewart, in the Missouri river.
No lives lost. Loss \$18,000; insured for \$12,000.

A delegate Convention of the Free State party of
Kansas has been called to meet at Lawrence on the
2d of December, to take into consideration the pre-
sent political position of the Territory, and some
course to be pursued relative to the new constitution.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30, M.

Weather cloudy. Heavy rain last night. Ther-
mometer 38. River falls six inches since Saturday
evening; falling, but very slowly.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 30, M.

River stationary; 5 feet by pier. Weather wet.
Mercury 50.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30, M.

Flour dull; no sales of importance. Whisky unchanged.

Hogs dull and offered freely at \$5. Mess Pork declined to
\$13. Green meats nominal. Weather too warm, which is
the chief cause of dullness. Receipts of hogs large, chiefly
from Kentucky. No change in the money market. Sight
Exchange on New York very firm at 2c premium.

New York, Nov. 30, M.

Flour declining—5,000 bbls sold at \$4 50 @ 50 for State,
\$5 25 @ 50 for Ohio, and \$5 25 @ 50 for Southern; super
or Western flour \$4 80 @ 60. Mixed Western corn 50.
Wheat has a declining tendency, and quotations are 2c
lower. Corn firm—3,000 bushels sold. Mess Pork 40c
lower at \$16 @ 18 50. Prime Pork unchanged, at \$16 @
18 50. Whisky closed dull at \$2 25 @ 25c. Lard 10 @ 11c.

Stocks closed dull—Erie 15 1/2, Cleveland and Toledo
4 1/2, Cleveland and Pittsburg 14 1/2, Cleveland, Columbus,
and Cincinnati 19, Chicago and Rock Island 7 1/2, Cumber-
land Coal Co. 10, Illinois Central 9 1/2, Illinois Central and
bonds 87, La Crosse and Milwaukee 11 1/2, Michigan South-
ern 17, New York Central 60 1/2, Reading 63 1/2, Milwaukee
and Mississippi 32, Canton Co. 15.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.

Flour is quoted at 12 1/2c lower. Wheat is from 3 to 5c
cheaper. Corn and whisky are unchanged. Exchange on
New York is quoted at 3 to 5 per cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.

The Fulton's accounts have depressed breadstuffs,
and prices are drooping for all descriptions. Shipping brands
of flour are held at \$5 12 1/2 @ 25, without finding buyers.

SINGULAR WILL CASE.—A singular case has re-
cently been on trial in the supreme judicial court at
Bangor. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Withee, daughter of
the late B. F. Stevens, of Bangor, on her way
from Texas to that city, in the autumn of 1855, was
taken ill coming up the Mississippi, and died in
Philadelphia. Her father had deceased in January,
1850, leaving estate in Bangor worth from \$2,000 to
\$3,000. Mrs. Withee was his sole heir. Before her
decease, and upon her death bed, she made her will,
devising all the estate to her husband, John W.
Withee. The will was presented to the probate
court in Penobscot county, and proved by the depo-
sition of John W. Michener, who testifies that he
drew the will and presented it to the testatrix for
her signature, and saw her sign it, and procured the
presence of two other witnesses, who were present
when the will was executed. The depositions of an
alderman and one or two other Philadelphians are
put in the case. The theory of the defence is that
Mrs. Withee was not of sound mind when the will
was executed, and that the signature to the instru-
ment was not made by her, and an examination of
experts was had as to the signatures.

Portland State of Maine.

FROM THE HON. J. H. JEWETT.

I readily testify that Dr. Von Moschizker's Pan-
toscopic Glasses are in every respect superior to any
other glasses I ever used, and deserve all that the
Doctor claims for them. Those who know the value
of sight should not be without them.

n30 b4j3 J. H. JEWETT.

For New Orleans.

The fine and magnificent passenger steamer
JAS. MONROE, Capt. S. L. MONTGOMERY,
will leave for the above and all inter-
mediate landings on Tuesday, the 1st instant,
at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Portland.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
FRANK CARTER, or
DUMESNIL & CO.

n30 b4j

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

Dress Goods at Cost!

MARTIN & PENTON,
226 Fourth st.

WILL from this day offer their stock of
FINEST SILK ROBES,
SUPERB RAYADERE SILKS,
RICH PLAIN AND PLAIN SILKS,
FIGURED ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KINDS
At cost for cash, and will receive the notes of the fol-
lowing Banks of Illinois, Old Banks of Tennessee,
Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, South Carolina, and Free Banks
of Tennessee, as follows: Bank of Davis, Merchants Bank,
Farmers Bank, Bank of Commerce, Bank of the Union,
Bank of Chattanooga, Bank of Memphis, Northern Bank
of Tennessee, Bank of America, Bank of Middle Tennes-
see, Citizens Bank, and Southern Bank.

DOMESTICS.

Their stock of Domestic is now very complete, and
which they offer at very low prices.

A call from purchasers is solicited.

n30 b4j MARTIN & PENTON, 226 Fourth st.

Free Banks of Tennessee.

WE will receive the following Free Banks of Tennessee
in exchange for Dry Goods at 10 per cent. dis-
count: Bank of Davis, Bank of Memphis,
Merchants Bank, Northern Bank of Tennessee,
Farmers Bank, Bank of America,
Bank of Commerce, Bank of Middle Tennessee,
Bank of the Union, Citizens Bank,
Bank of Chattanooga, Southern Bank,
and all the Illinois Free Bank Paper and Old Banks of
Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana at cost.

MARTIN & PENTON,
n34 b

BARTLETT ON BANKING. One large quarto volume.
Full binding. Price \$24 in Tennessee money.
The book for the times. C. H. HAGAN & CO., Main st.
n34 b

PAPER DOLLS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM.

No. 1. Carrie with her Dress.
No. 2. Charles and his Wardrobe.
No. 3. Annie and her Dress.
No. 4. Little Family Light Foot.
No. 5. Nellie, a Young Lady of the "First Ten," with
dresses, &c., sufficient in number and elegance for a Prin-
cess's wardrobe. Price 2 cents each.

W. W. TALBOT'S, 28 Fourth st.

SUPERB BLANKETS, CHEAP.

WE have a large stock of Eol Blankets, also Negro
Blankets, which we will sell at unprecedentedly low
prices. n22 b4j

C. DUVALL & CO.

SHOVELS, TONGS, AND PICKERS, COAL HICK-
Saws, Knives and Files, Shovels, Axes, and
Moose Saws, Sled Irons, Dog Irons, Skates, Pen
Knives, &c., for sale by

A. McBRIDE, No. 30 Third st.

GAMES! GAMES!

Doctor Parly.
Royal Game of Sea Serpent;
Game of 6 rounds;
Spelling Game;
Game of Merchant;
Dominoes, Chess, and Checker Men and Boards;
Received and for sale at

W. W. TALBOT'S, 28 Fourth st

EVENING BULLETIN.

THE MONEY MARKET.—There is no alteration to notice in exchange. Sight on New York we quote at 1 1/2 premium, at which the banks and brokers are checking.

The foreign news by the Fulton is financially favorable. All descriptions of produce had declined. Not a word is said about cotton.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, of yesterday, says:

In the Eastern exchange market yesterday there was a large share of activity and a feeling of confidence. The bankers were glad to obtain prime sight bills on New York at 1 1/2, but not at all desirous of selling at 2 premium. Philadelphia exchange is firm at par to 1 premium, selling price, but the demand continues to be for New York.

Gold was very firm at 1 1/2 buying and 2 premium, selling price. A number of orders were in town at the close of last week, and some of the regular dealers paid their brother brokers 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 for coin.

The applications for money at the discount-houses are augmenting and the amount of loan on hand fast becoming short of supplying the demand. Borrowers are increasing in the street and other undoubted paper at 2 1/2 a month. Some very good names were disposed of yesterday at 2 1/2 a month.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of Saturday, says:

New York exchange we quote 1 1/2 premium buying and 2 premium selling. Philadelphia bill at 1 1/2 discount buying and 2 1/2 premium selling. Baltimore bill at 2 1/2 discount buying and 1 discount selling. Gold inactive at 1 1/2 a month, but a little better.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 22d, gives the following statement of the condition of the banks in that city, made up on the preceding day:

The bank statement for the week discloses the following changes as compared with the previous returns:

Decrease in short loans.....	\$1,000,000
Decrease in deposits.....	422,300
Decrease in circulation.....	153,197
Decrease in amount due distant banks.....	118,290
Decrease in deposits proper.....	270,470

The grand totals are as follows:

Liabilities.....	4,300,000
Deposits.....	623,000
Due distant banks.....	623,000

There is again a remarkably strong showing. The cash liabilities of all the banks amount to \$1,000,000 against \$750,000 of coin, an equivalent of 1 1/2 premium for every dollar of circulation and deposits, besides which the issue of the Free Banks are guaranteed by \$3,000,000 of bonds. The circulation now is about \$7,000,000 less than last May. The large reduction in loans shows the liquidity with which payments are met. The curtailment of discounts since the pressure is about six millions, or equal to twenty-five per cent on the whole.

A movement is on foot among the banks under which they intend voluntarily to suppress all circulation notes of less denomination than ten dollars. It seems to meet with general favor.

The money market is growing easier. Some prime paper was sold at 2 1/2 a month, and next week the rates will probably descend to 1 1/2 a month. This is a big beginning.

The exchange market was still better. Prime sterling was sold at 10 1/2 a month, and good money at 10 1/4. Bills with documentary evidence brought 1 1/2 a month. A considerable business was done in francs at 5 1/2 a month, including a round amount at the first figure. The whole range is now from 5 1/2 a month to 12 1/2 a month. The market closes steadily at the enhanced figures.

Wm. Hoge & Co., of New York, have not suspended, and have no intention of so doing.

The New York Independent of this week says of dry goods and money market:

There is nothing new to report in the state of this market. The collections on the part of the banks are improving, and there is a limited inquiry for goods from the first and second hands. Prices have assumed a degree of steadiness at the great reduction. The auction sales are much diminished. The amount of new paper making is but small. Favorite names are negotiable at 7 to 10 per cent, including dates up to six months; and single names considered good are taken at 10 to 15 per cent. Country paper is now preferred, and our large private bankers are buying a great deal of this at 15 per cent. The banks have very little to offer to them, and take readily all that is good, while they feel obliged to refuse much of the poorer which is maturing, but which cannot be paid by acceptor or endorser. There is a large amount renewed which depends entirely for payment on the future activity of business, and in the meanwhile the holders, whether bankers or others, have to keep it over.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO. IN TEXAS.—Assignment and Deed of Trust—Fraudulent Issue of Stock—Probable Suspension of the Work.—The Marshall (Texas) Republican of the 31st ult. contains an announcement in relation to the affairs of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, which will surprise the ardent advocates of that route. The Republican says:

Recent developments in relation to the movements of this company have been of a remarkable character, well calculated to create a profound sensation, not only among those who are peculiarly interested in its operations and the public abroad, but particularly to the people of Texas, who had, within the last few months, been induced to believe that it was in a prosperous condition, and to promise themselves the most flattering results from its labors.

Affairs went on charmingly for several months until the crash in the North, and the recent suspensions in New Orleans. No apprehensions of danger existed here, because it was thought there were several hundred thousand dollars in the city awaiting drafts from this section. Judge of the consternation which was manifested when the news came to us like a "clap of thunder" in clear sky, that all the drafts sent below, and which reached New Orleans on the 11th and 12th inst., had been protested.

On the 14th or 15th of the present month, Mr. Yerger, the President of the road, made his appearance in Marshall. The day after he left we understood that the Messrs. Brown had closed their contract with the company, and that the President and Directors here had executed a deed of trust, which was recorded in the County Clerk's office, together with a memorandum of the contract with the Messrs. Brown.

Here follows a deed of trust executed by Geo. S. Yerger, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, as party of the first part, to Benj. Long, Wm. Bradford, and J. K. Yerger, as party of the second part, wherein all the lands of the company within the county of Harrison, together with the whole road bed of the road between Marshall and the Eastern terminus at Swenson's Landing, the iron laid down or on hand along the line, the two locomotives, the chairs, spikes and cars, and all the franchises and privileges of the company within the State of Texas are "bargained, sold, transferred, conveyed, and released" to the said party of the second part, to secure the payment of a list of debts thereafter named, reversing the right to contract a preferred debt to the amount of \$200,000, for the purpose of carrying forward the work necessary to save their charter from forfeiture.

The Republican proceeds to comment upon this document. We quote:

This deed of trust is in many respects an extraordinary and inexplicable document. It will be seen that a sale of the charter, privileges, and property of the company is contemplated. In other words, that, in the event of a failure to raise the necessary funds to pay off the debts enumerated, the whole concern is to be sold out in January.

It is understood here that this step has been taken (without reference, perhaps, to the details) with a full knowledge and sanction of the directory below. What is its object or purpose is not clearly known or defined. It is said that over issues of stock have been made by the original controlling parties in the North to an immense amount, sufficient to form an incubus to prostrate the company; that hundreds of thousands of dollars of stock are held by parties who never gave anything for it, and that the books of the company have never been removed from New York to New Orleans, and that, consequently, it is not possible to ascertain how much stock has been issued and sold. It is, therefore, indispensably necessary that the whole affair should be sold out and change hands. In the new organization the real debts of the company are to be recognized, as also all the legitimate stock upon which assessments have been made. How they are to make this discrimination in stock, and to separate the good from the bad, and whether there is not an immense amount not specified or known, upon which cash has been paid, remains to be seen.

Others again suppose that it is simply intended during the present stringent condition of the money market to raise sufficient money in Texas to finish

the twenty miles of road, and save the charter. That then the lands from the State will be available to pay the debts of the company and set all afloat again.

No matter what may be the object, it is certainly extraordinary that in a deed of trust the President and Directors should have provided for themselves in preference to the actual creditors of the company. They have not only done this, but have given a preference to stockholders, for whose benefit also it appears the road and its charter is to be sold out. Several amounts are to be paid, it is stated in this document, to certain parties, without mentioning the consideration.

These gentlemen are known in this community as the holders of what is commonly known as "paid stock," which embraced a portion of the purchase for the sale of Texas charters. Can the road be sold out for such objects? If it cannot, why was this deed of trust given? The Directors meet in New Orleans in December ensuing, and it is due to themselves, as well as to the stockholders, that there should be a general overhauling of the affairs of the company, and that what is done should be done openly and above board. The real financial condition of the company should be published to the world.

The actual indebtedness of the company is said not to be very great, and can be easily met when the 260,000 acres of land are secured from the State by the completion of the first twenty miles of the road. But be it remembered that this is a matter of no little moment and apprehension. The twenty miles have to be completed and in running order by the 16th of the ensuing February, and the question is, can it be done? But about sixteen weeks remain, with sixteen or seventeen miles of track to be laid. It will require active and vigorous exertions. In the meantime, Mr. Grant is gone to work, a portion of the money required has been raised, and no efforts will be spared to save the charter.

THE HOG MARKET.—Notwithstanding the dullness of the hog market in Cincinnati, packers here are willing to pay \$5 net. It is reported that two packing firms have purchased most of the hogs in Shelby and Oldham at \$4 gross, which is about equal to \$5 50 net. The weather has been too warm for the last two days for killing, and hogs have been accumulating in pens. The total number killed thus far is about 10,000, and there were some five or six thousand in the pens last night. No transactions transpired in the product on Saturday.

Of the Cincinnati hog market on Friday, the Gazette of Saturday says:

To-day the offerings were comparatively large as regards the number of lots offered, though the quality in the aggregate was not heavy; but it was discovered that previous operations had not fairly indicated the number or feeling of buyers and prices further receded to \$5 for parcels averaging about 100, and \$5 25 for averages of 200 to 250 lbs, and late this afternoon few packers were to be found willing to pay these figures. In fact, lots could not have been forced at much, if anything, over \$5 for the highest weights mentioned. The trade appears to be devoid of stability, packers regarding the future as uncertain and dangerous. Hereafter the product will have to be taken to fill orders or contracts, at prices that afforded a fair profit on the market prices for hogs, but this demand having fallen off, few packers are disposed to take the responsibility of accumulating stocks. The aim has been to turn out the products about as fast as the hogs were turned in, and the moment the latter became difficult, the turning in process was checked or discontinued. This is the position of the trade just now, and, in the event of continued large offerings, we may look for still lower figures.

Few of the houses have as yet done anything of consequence on their own account, except so far as they had contract hogs, or contracts for the delivery of products; and we do not know of many packers that are willing to take hold freely at even \$5—certainly not to an extent that would absorb receipts, if the usual proportion were thrown upon the market. As yet but few hogs have come forward from Ohio or Indiana, and the receipts from Kentucky indicate an increase from that State for the season. The grand total of the supplies to date, from all sections, show a falling off as compared with last year of about fifty per cent.

The trade was, to-day, upon the verge of a panic, and it is therefore not difficult to see what may be expected when receipts increase so as to make up the existing deficit, unless in the mean time the demand for products increase largely. Producers may, by taking hold and packing half or two-thirds of the receipts on their own account, and salting down the products, bring about a reaction, but as matters now stand, the market is evidently not in a condition to bear any considerable weight.

The market for provisions sympathized with that for hogs, or perhaps we should say led off in the fall. Green shoulders sold at 4 1/2 a lb, sides 5 1/2 a lb; hams 7; mess pork at \$14; and lard 10 1/2 a lb; for barrel and keg, closing unsettled at about 4 1/2 a lb; for shoulders; \$14 for mess pork, 10c for barrel lard and 10 1/2 a lb; for keg do; buyers offering 5 1/2 a lb; for green sides and 6 1/2 a lb; for hams. We heard that the latter were offered for next week's delivery at 6 1/2 a lb.

The Bowling Green Standard says:

Messrs. Quigley & Co., and Mr. Perkins, from Boston, are offering \$4 50 net for hogs weighing 200 pounds. We learn they have purchased some at that price. The farmers generally are not disposed to take \$4 50, and packers are not disposed to go above that figure. From what we can learn we believe the farmers would be willing to take \$5; but from the scarcity of money and the future being uncertain, we do not believe speculators will venture over \$4 50.

The Bardstown Gazette of Saturday says:

We hear of engagements of hogs during the past week at \$4, on 4 months time.

A MURDER AND A MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN DAVIENESS COUNTY.—Great Excitement.—The Owensboro American has an account of nearly two columns, detailing the murder of Mrs. Maury by her husband, Harrison Maury, his arrest and death in jail. He committed the murder on the night of the 19th by striking her with a piece of a fence-rail. He was a man of dissipated habits, and was under bond for stabling with intent to kill.

Maury was committed to jail and on the morning of the 24th was found dead in his cell. Two coroners' inquests were held on the body and the jury returned a verdict that he "came to his death partly by violence by the hand of some unknown person or persons and partly by exposure in the jail."

The evidence before the jury was that the jailor during the night imprisoned a man by the name of Mike Mulligan, having found him on the street in a state of beastly intoxication. Soon afterwards a negro boy belonging to the jail was seen on the street inquiring for the jailor, saying he believed Maury and Mulligan were fighting. A witness testified that he heard cries of "murder, murder; help, for God's sake," from the jail about 3 o'clock. Another witness heard a proposition made to take Maury out and lynch him. Some supposed that he was frozen to death, as his cell was very open and the weather was very cold. Bruises were discovered on the left arm and on the left side.

The Owensboro American, after giving all these details, adds:

There are many things in connection with this unfortunate affair which are involved in mystery, and which when viewed in particular ways create strong impressions of foul play, but we do not think proper to mention to whom these suspicions are directed, but merely give small portions of the evidence, so that persons may judge for themselves. A public expression of the general feeling now entertained toward the jailor of our county and others would be of no particular benefit, but might be the cause of injuring innocent persons. Whenever we have sufficient grounds to suspect any one of having murdered Maury, we will express ourselves without hesitancy; but as yet we are in the dark and have not the reasons to direct suspicion against any individual, and we have heard all the testimony in the case, and can arrive at no other conclusion than that

expressed by both the juries which examined the case.

[From this morning's Journal.]

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

St. JAMES, N. B., Nov. 28.

The United States mail steamship Fulton, from Havre and Southampton, passed Cape Race to-day, and her news package has been brought to the station by the associated press yacht.

The advices by the Fulton to the 18th inst. and are four days later than those furnished by the Vanderbilt.

The news parcel prepared for the associated press contains the following intelligence:

The English money market continued to recover from the recent shock, and was decidedly easier. Notwithstanding the recovery, several additional heavy failures are reported to have occurred. Consols had advanced 1/4. The Bank of France was discounting liberally.

A general panic prevailed in the English breadstuffs market and prices had a declining tendency. The price of the Liverpool cotton market is furnished.

The steamer Fulton will be due at New York on next Tuesday at noon.

The royal mail steamship Europa, from Boston to the 4th inst. via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th.

The Fulton left Havre on the 17th and Southampton on the 18th. She brings \$200,000 in specie and a large amount of valuable French merchandise. The financial advices are of absorbing interest. The good effects of the suspension of the bank's charter act was apparent throughout Great Britain.

The money markets are firmer. Several prominent houses suspended, but none in the American trade.

The Fulton brings 71 passengers.

Consols on the 18th were 89 1/2 a 100 for money and 90 for account.

The Bank of France as was anticipated at last advices, had announced its determination to extend its issue. The rate of interest at Hamburg had receded, the quotation being 9 1/2.

Several failures are reported in France; the most prominent of these are Teltzche & Wix, merchants in the Turkey trade; Japhet & Co., in the Brazilian trade; Bardgett & Pickard, liabilities \$120,000; Leonard, Roden & Co., in the Swedish trade; Edwards & Mitthie, East Indian trade; and Caloneil, broker, of London.

The Woolverhampton and Staffordshire banks had stopped payment, and great excitement existed at Woolverhampton in consequence. Their liabilities are estimated at nearly half a million pounds sterling.

Several iron manufacturing firms had called their creditors together for the purpose of trying to make some amicable arrangement in order to avoid, if possible, a full suspension.

The failures of most note in Paris are those of Borden, Dubert, & Co., and Hensotte, Philippe, & Naler.

London, Nov. 17.—In the produce market there has been quite an improvement in sugar, the advance fully reaching to 4 1/2 per cent. In rice and coffee there is but little doing. The tallow market is flat.

Manchester goods were generally unaltered in price. A slight improvement had taken place in woolen trade at Leeds. In Huddersfield a good business was doing.

There is no later news from India, and no general news of importance from any other part of the world.

There was a heavy decline in grain in Market Lane yesterday, causing panic in the trade. Wheat is 2 1/2 a bushel, in the better qualities; inferior is totally unsaleable.

Linseed Oil quoted at 31 1/2 a 100.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.—Wheat and flour meet with slow retail sales at a decline on the week of 4 1/2 a 100 on wheat, and 1 1/2 a 100 on flour. In Indian corn but little inquiry, and quotations nominal.

London Money Market, Nov. 17.—Consols closed firm to-day at an advance of 1/4 a 100 over Friday's prices, closing quotations at 89 1/2 a 100 and 90 for account. Other descriptions of funds have also advanced decidedly. Bank stock, quoted at 21 1/2 a 100, reduced 8 1/2 a 100; new 3 per cent 88 1/2 a 100. The sales in foreign stocks have been quite limited, and there has been no material change in prices.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

The Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost capacity last night by the friends of Mayor Wood, and thousands were unable to gain admittance. Five different meetings were organized in Irving Place and Fourteenth street, which were generally addressed by enthusiastic speakers. The principal speakers in the Academy were Hon. S. D. Cushing, Fernando Wood, Hon. John Kelly, Hon. John Cochran, and Hiram Ketchum, Jr.

DETROIT, Nov. 28.

Weather mild and thawing fast. The ice at the mouth of the river is reported to be giving way. The indications this evening were that a large fleet of vessels detained in the river will be able to get into Lake Erie to-morrow or Monday.

Seven propellers arrived from Chicago to-day and report many vessels ashore on Lake Huron and Lake Michigan.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.

The weather here to-day is quite mild. It is now confidently calculated that all boats in the canal this side of Montezuma, at least, will get to tide-water. The best judges predict an opening to Rochester.

BUFFALO, Nov. 28.

Weather warm and pleasant. Vessels moving freely and canal thawing out.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 28, P. M.

River 5 feet by the pier mark and falling. The weather is cloudy. Mercury 30.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28, P. M.

River unchanged since noon. The weather clear and mild.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28, P. M.

The river continues to fall and the ice is disappearing rapidly. The gorge at Waters's landing has broken up, and navigation South will doubtless soon be resumed. The weather is mild, with indications of rain.

THE WORTH OBSEQUES IN NEW YORK.—Inauguration of the Monument.—Ceremonies attending the funeral of the late General Worth, in the monument now in process of erection to his memory by the corporation of the city of New York, at the junction of Broadway and Fifth avenue, took place on Wednesday. On Tuesday the remains of General Worth were taken from Greenwood Cemetery and conveyed to the City Hall and placed in the Governor's room, where they were guarded by the military over night. At 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning the funeral car arrived, and after a good deal of delay the procession was formed.

The coffin is of mahogany, covered with black silk velvet, with wreaths of silver plate on the sides, the shields inscribed "Monterey," "Chippewa," "Nagarsa," "Florida." A coat of arms beneath a circle of thirty-one stars ornaments the head, and with the letters "U. S. A." General Worth's chaplain and sword were laid upon the coffin. The inscription is as follows:

MAJOR GENERAL W. J. WORTH,
DIED AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
May 7, 1849,
Aged Fifty-Five Years.

The catafalque was drawn by sixteen iron gray horses, four abreast, in black cloth housings, which reached to the ground. The heads of the animals were adorned with ostrich plumes. Grooms walked at the heads of the horses on the outer side. Gen. Worth's horse, a beautiful bay, saddled and bridled, was led after the catafalque.

date of birth and death of the departed. A copper box, containing the usual papers and documents, many Masonic publications, was deposited in the corner stone. The Masons then went through their imposing ceremonial of dedication. Mayor Wood then read by torchlight his address, and the Seventy-first regiment fired three volleys over the grave, and were dismissed.

[From the Bombay Gazette, Oct. 17.]

THE INDIAN MUTINY.—The following account of the last days of the siege of Delhi and the assault of the place will be read with much interest. It is written by an eye witness:

Your readers will have understood from the intelligence which has been from time to time published, that from the period of the arrival of our army before Delhi, in June last, up till very lately, the position occupied by our troops has been a purely defensive one.

The Storming Party and Assault.—On the night of the 13th the British soldiers stole down and examined the two craters near the Cashmere and Water tanks, and, both being reported practicable, orders for the assault were at once issued, to take place at daybreak the following morning.

At four A. M. the different columns fell in and were marched to their respective places. The signal was to be the advance of the Rifles to the front to cover the heads of the columns by skirmishing.

Everything being ready, General Nicholson gave the signal, and the Rifles dashed to the front with a cheer, extending along and skirmishing the low jungle, which at this point extends to within fifty yards of the ditch. At the same time the heads of Nos. 1 and 2 columns emerged from the Kodsee Bagh, and advanced steadily toward the breach. Our batteries had maintained a tremendous fire up to the moment of the advance of the troops, and not a gun could the enemy bring to bear on the storming columns; but no sooner did these emerge into the opening than a perfect hailstorm of bullets met them from the front and both flanks, and officers and men fell fast to the ground.

For ten minutes it was impossible to get the ladders down into the ditch to ascend the scarp, but the determination of the British soldier carried all before it, and Pandey declined to meet the charge of the British bayonet. With a shout and a rush the breaches were both won, and the enemy fled in confusion.

Brilliant Conduct of the Explosion Party.—Meanwhile the explosion party advanced in front of the column straight upon the Cashmere Gate. This little band of heroes had to advance in broad daylight to the gateway, in the very teeth of a hot fire of musketry from above, and through the gateway and both flanks, the powder bags were coolly laid and adjusted, but Lieutenant Salkeld was by this time horsed about, with two bullets in him. Sergeant Carmichael then attempted to fire the train, but was shot dead. Sergeant Burgess then tried and succeeded, but paid for the daring act with his life. Sergeant Smith, thinking that Burgess too had failed, ran forward, but seeing the train alight had just time to throw himself into the ditch and escape the effects of the explosion. With a loud crash the gateway was blown up, and through it the third column rushed to the assault, and entered the town just as the other columns had won the breaches. General Wilson has since bestowed the Victoria Cross on Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, on Sergeant Smith, and on a brave man of H. M. Fifty-Second.

Another account gives the following version of this brilliant affair:

Lieut. Salkeld approached with three sergeants, under a tremendous fire of musketry. He was first shot through the arm; notwithstanding that he went on to the gate with the bags of powder. As they approached one sergeant was killed; the second sergeant took up the bags, assisting Lieut. Salkeld. As Lieut. S. put on the bags he was shot through the leg and fell; the second sergeant lit the match, but after lighting it he fell dead, riddled with balls; the match ignited and blew open the gate; the third sergeant escaped unhurt. At the signal the troops rushed on—every one who carried the scaling ladders of the second fusiliers was knocked over; however, they rushed on and put up the ladders (many of which were found too short), changing their positions, got on the walls, cheered, and rushed down upon the enemy and carried the place. On their way along the walls, taking the Moore bastion, Ajmer Gate, the other column taking the Church Battery, Water Battery, Treasury Compound, and Skinner's House.

Gen. Nicholson then formed the troops in the main guard inside, and with his column proceeded to clear the ramparts as far as the Moore bastion. It was in advancing beyond this, toward the Lahore gate, that he met the wound which has since caused his lamented death.

The Capture of the King.—On the 21st the old King surrendered to Capt. Hodson and his cavalry near the Kothah Minar, which is about 15 miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied in his captivity, as in his flight, by his chief wife, the Begum Zeenut Mahal, "the ornament of the palace." The King is said to be nearly 90 years of age, and it is probable that he is scarce in any way responsible for what has been done in his name, so that, as at present informed, we cannot condemn the clemency that has spared his life. He is now a prisoner in what was once his own palace. Two of his sons and a grandson, however, were captured and sent by Capt. Hodson, at the tomb of Humayoon, about five miles from Delhi, and who are known to have been leaders in the rebellion, have received the reward of their treason. They were shot on the spot, and their bodies were brought back to the city and exposed at the Kotwallee or chief police office, where it is said so many of our countrymen were brutally murdered.

The Killed and Wounded of the British.—On the day of the assault we had 61 officers and 1,178 killed and wounded, being nearly one-third of the whole number engaged. The first fusiliers alone lost nine officers, and other regiments, I believe, in proportion. The engineers suffered heavily; the 3rd engineers conducting Nos. 1, 2 and 4 columns (Lieuts. Medley, Greathed, and Maunsell) were all struck down early in the fight, and of 17 officers on duty that day, 10 were put hors de combat. The loss of the enemy is never likely to be correctly ascertained; but at the end of operations it is probable that at least 1,500 men must have been killed between the 7th and 20th and a very large number wounded who were carried away.

[From the Bombay Gazette, October 17.]

The Relief of Lucknow.—Lucknow was relieved on the 25th ultimo, and only just in time, as it was found that the enemy had run two miles far from the defenses, which, if exploded, would have left the garrison at the mercy of its savage besiegers. Its defenders had, moreover, been closely pressed by the enemy, who doubtless saw his time running short, and had only repulsed a final and most desperate assault by the desperate expedient of throwing lighted shells with their hands into the masses of the assailants.

The advance to Lucknow and the raising of the siege appear to have cost us about four hundred men killed and wounded, as well as several officers slain, foremost among whom we have to lament the brave Neill, of Madras. We have yet but vague and imperfect accounts from Lucknow, and are waiting for further particulars with great anxiety. There is a report strongly requiring confirmation, which we trust it may not receive, that the place is again besieged, our force having been surrounded by Nana Sahib with 50,000 men. It has, on the other hand, been stated that the arch-ruffian of Dithoor has been betrayed by one of his own followers, and is now a captive; [this report also needs confirmation.]

[Correspondence of The Press]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1857.

Hon. Nathan Clifford, of Maine, I have every reason to believe, will be nominated by the President to the Senate as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned on that bench by the resignation of Justice Curtis, of Massachusetts.

General Lane, Major Stevens, Lieutenant Mowry, and Mr. Bernhisel, delegates in Congress from Utah, Arizona, Washington, and Oregon, have arrived. The delegates from Minnesota and Dakota are expected this week. Arizona has not been erected into a Territory as yet, but in the next Congress a strong effort will be made to extend over the Gadsden Purchase, which it embraces, a separate territorial organization.

Dacotah (the Indian name for the Sioux) is the portion of Minnesota Territory to the north of the Red River of the North, and has been provided for already by the law for calling a Convention, with a

view to the admission into the Union of Minnesota, south of that river, as a State.

Upon Major Stevens, formerly of the United States army, and known as a gentleman of unusual scientific attainments, will fall the *onus probandi* in securing for Oregon and Washington the payment by the United States Treasury of the debt incurred by these territories in their war with the Cayuse, and other warlike tribes of that region.

Major Stevens was Governor of Washington Territory at the time, and it may not be forgotten that there is, too, a personal controversy between him and General Wool which has not been adjusted, and which may in the end give to the country some rich developments. There is also a question for explanation which arises out of a declaration by Governor Stevens of martial law in that Territory. The Governor says that he has been elected to Congress by a large majority of the suffrages of Washington, and will take his seat in the House of Representatives as the acknowledged representative of the wishes and opinions of its people.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, NOVEMBER 26.

The only business done of consequence was in flour, in which one sale of 500 bbls Henry Clay mills at \$4 50, 200 bbls extra delivery there at \$4 40, 200 bbls superfine Harrods Creek at \$4 20 and \$4 25, 100 bbls extra city mills at \$4 40, and sales by the dry-laid at \$4 25 a 50. Wheat firm; a shipper purchased 500 bush at 70 and 75c. Corn 80 a 85c. Sales of oats to dealers at 23 a 25c.

Nothing doing in groceries or provisions.

One one-hundred new tobacco was sold at \$9 75, at the Todd warehouse, and it would have brought \$10 a cwt. more had the bid been heavier. Several hundred of loose tobacco of mixed qualities sold from \$5 to \$6 20 a cwt.

Sales of raw whisky at 17 1/2 a 100.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28, P. M.

Flour market closed dull under the news from New York but not any lower, with sales of 2,000 bbls at \$4 50 a 40. Grain active but scarce at 80 a 90c for red and white wheat, 60 a 65c for prime spring and fall barley, 53c for oats, and 35 a 40c for new and old corn. Whisky firm at 17 1/2 a 100. Hog market dull and prices irregular, closing at \$5 for hogs averaging 200 lbs, and market unsettled. Provisions lower and dull—mess pork at \$13 50 a \$15 75, green meats 40 a 45c and 60c for shoulders, sides, and hams, and very dull. Lard declined to 9 1/2 a 100 for hbl and keg, with a good demand for the latter at the decline. The money market is unchanged.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28, P. M.